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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

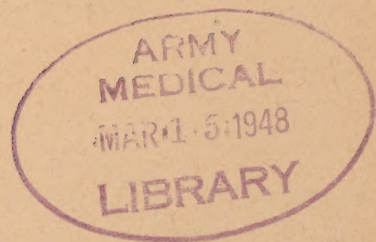
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SECTION I

GENERAL

Technical Bulletins

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin is being distributed under separate cover.

Title: Social Insurance in Japan

Short Title: TB-PH-SS-1

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin is enclosed with this Weekly Bulletin.

Title: Administration of Health, Welfare and Social Insurance in Japan (Section I)

Short Title: TB-PH-AFM-3

SECTION II

WELFARE DIVISION

Cost of Living Study

The Social Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare has completed a brief survey made of household expenses of recipients of public aid under the Daily Life Security Law. It was the purpose of the study to determine the actual cost of living of representative families receiving assistance. A two-month period was covered - from 1 September to 30 October 1947. Following areas were included: City of Osaka; Ueda City, Nagano Prefecture and Komaki-mura, Kamikawakuchi-mura, Gumma Prefecture.

Since only 96 families were included in the study (48 families in Osaka, 24 in Ueda and 24 in Komaki) it cannot be assumed that the sample used is representative of all cases in Japan. An Attempt was made, however, to select a representative sample. The heads of household in 70% of the cases included in the study were women. In over half of the cases some member of the family, usually the mother, had employment of some kind. The study indicated that the total amount received under the Daily Life Security Law was less than the families found necessary to expend to purchase food. The amount of the Daily Life Security grant was usually sufficient to meet the cost of food available in the regular ration. Other expenses, such as rent and clothing, were met from other sources usually employment.

Public Assistance Reports

The Ministry of Welfare has reported that submission of the report of activities under the Daily Life Security Law for the month of January has been delayed because reports have not been received from the following five prefectures: Gumma, Saitama, Fukui, Shiga and Fukuoka.

Publications concerning Welfare

Inquiries have been received concerning the need for literature on social welfare subjects for use by Military Government personnel. Various attempts have been made to secure such literature but to date only a small amount has been made available. Military Government personnel who wish to purchase books and periodicals concerning social welfare in the United States may find the following suggestions to be helpful:

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American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37, Illinois. This Association issues a monthly publication entitled Public Welfare which is sent to all members. Membership is available to all interested persons. The annual fee is three dollars for initial membership (persons not previously a member). The association issues various publications on welfare subjects, a list of which will be sent upon request.

Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22nd Street, New York 10, New York. The following publications may be purchased from the Foundation: (A complete list of publications available will be sent upon request).

Social Work Yearbook, 1947. Price \$3.50. This is probably the most useful single book available containing information concerning the welfare programs and organizations in the United States.

Social Work as a Profession by Esther Lucille Brown. Price \$1.00. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37, Illinois.

Social Service Review. A quarterly. Annual subscription - \$4.00.

Community Organization for Social Welfare by Wayne McMillen. Price \$4.75.

Supplemental Food Ration for Purchase by Foreign Nationals.

Question has arisen concerning eligibility of foreign nationals to purchase food rations for previous months. Regulations concerning this question are contained in instructions issued to prefecture governors by the Director, General Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, in May 1947 (Service Order No. 460, 1947).

Regulations provide that request to purchase supplemental food ration retroactively, will be denied. In other words, the ration must be purchased during the month for which it is intended. In case the ration is not available for purchase during the month because of the failure of the government, then the ration for the preceding month or months is to be made available.

Conference of Military Government Welfare Officers

Military Government Welfare personnel of I Corps Area met in conference at I Corps Headquarters, Kyoto, 24 - 25 February. The agenda included: Public Assistance Administrative Reviews; Reappointment of Minsei-in; Child Welfare Law and Regulations; Proposed Organization for a Community Committee; Social Insurance Programs; team reports; and a discussion of individual team problems.

In addition to the Welfare personnel from teams and regions the Welfare Officer, MG Section, Hqs. Eighth Army and a representative, Welfare Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, attended the conference.

Treatment of Income in Public Assistance Families (Hatsu-sha #7, 1948. Ministry of Welfare).

Conferences with Military Government Team Welfare Officers indicate that there is a misunderstanding concerning "the limit necessary for minimum living" discussed in Social Affairs Bureau Instructions (Hatsu-sha #7) issued to prefecture governors on 23 January. Attention is called to paragraph 2 of the instructions, as well as to paragraph 3 and paragraph 4, sub-paragraph (1), which states in part that "therefore the said standard amount of assistance serves as a measure for determining the limit necessary for a minimum living, and in most cases the standard amount of assistance and the limit necessary for a minimum living should coincide. When circumstances force a marked difference between the two in many cases, the standard amount of assistance should be revised". This revision is a matter for the central government to determine. Sub-item (3) of paragraph 4 further states that "therefore, in determining the amount of payment for living assistance for each household, the standard amount of assistance will be used as a measure (so that the actual assistance will not deviate markedly from it)".

Paragraph 6 gives the committee authority to approve minimum living expenses for a family with income above the standard amount of assistance in certain cases

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however, the limitations of paragraph 4 should obtain for the great majority of cases.

Cases in which the public assistance paid is above the standard allowance requires the approval of the governor for amounts up to 10% overpayment and from the Ministry of Welfare for increases over 10%.

Community Chest (National Interdependence Campaign)

The progress report of the Chest Campaign, as of 27 February, shows ¥ 561,469,323.61 raised towards the goal of ¥ 678,200,000 or 82.7% of quota attained. The final adjustment in the national goal has been made and it now stands, as adjusted, at ¥ 678,200,000, instead of the original ¥ 681,500,000. As set forth in previous Weekly Bulletins, the national goal adjustment was necessary to meet certain adjustments made in prefectural quotas.

Several prefectures are still in the process of completing their campaign collections and the official closing date (for reporting purposes) has been extended until 31 March.

Ministry of Welfare, Social Affairs Bureau, Instructions #32 (Sha-Hatsu #32) dated 14 February, to the prefectural governors was misleading in content as previously stated, reference PH&W Section Weekly Bulletin No. 60 (period 15 - 21 February 1948). Ministry of Welfare, Social Affairs Bureau, Instructions #39 (Amended) (Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 39) dated 27 February 1948, to the prefectural governors (Inclosure 1) rescinds Instructions No. 32.

Japanese Red Cross Society.

The distribution of American Junior Red Cross school supplies was completed as given below, during the past week, to the following prefectures in accordance with the plan for distribution previously announced, reference, Public Health and Welfare Section Bulletins No. 39 (period 21 -27 September 1947) and No. 42 (period 12 - 18 October 1947).

Yamanashi	3,600	units
Chiba	2,400	"
Kanagawa	15,540	"
Tokyo	164,000	"
Hyogo	45,000	"
Saitama	2,200	"
Gumma	4,000	"
Ibaraki	4,000	"
Fukui	5,400	"

A meeting of all chapter directors was held in Tokyo, 22 February, for the purpose of discussing the recent Red Cross Fund Campaign. Preliminary discussions are going on between the National Japanese Red Cross and Community Chest officials as to their mutual experiences during the 1947 Fall Campaigns and plans are being formulated to avoid conflicts in the 1948 Campaigns. The chapter directors were also advised concerning the changes in nursing education provided in the new Nursing Law so that they may more intelligently cooperate with the prefectural Red Cross Schools of Nursing in the recruitment of student nurses.

A four-day institute on modern public health procedures was held in Tokyo during the week by the Medical Services Section of the National Red Cross. The institute was attended by 50 doctors representing the prefectural and branch Red Cross hospitals. Similar professional institutes are planned at frequent intervals in the future for the purpose of raising the professional standards of medical and hospital services administered by the Red Cross facilities.

Reports from the prefectural Red Cross Chapters indicate that they have been working closely with prefectural authorities in developing initial agree-

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ments as to Red Cross responsibilities in time of disaster. In the meantime, discussions are progressing between the Ministry of Welfare and the National Red Cross as to the specific disaster relief Red Cross responsibilities under the National Disaster Law, and after a firm agreement has been reached the Japanese Red Cross will proceed to develop a disaster organization and related programs at the national, prefectural and community levels.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports the following outbreak of diseases for the period 21 - 27 February:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Tokyo	Swine Cholera	11
Chiba	Swine Plague	10

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

The four month National Public Health Nurses program at the Institute of Public Health will be completed this month. This group of students are the first to have received a complete set of lectures published in Japanese. Public Health Officers can assist in obtaining copies of the lectures for the other nurses in the prefecture, as well as determine that the public health nurses who complete these programs are allowed to do a constructive piece of work in public health. New students from the 46 prefectures will be expected in April for the next course concerning which notices have been mailed to the prefectures.

The National Tuberculosis nursing course under the auspices of the National Tuberculosis Association will be completed in three weeks. Nurses will be returned to their respective prefectures to assist in the tuberculosis program.

SECTION V

SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Dusting and spraying equipment for use in insect and rodent control programs shipped to eight prefectures in the period 15 - 21 February totaled 710 pieces. This distribution was made under Ministry of Welfare supervision, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>LIT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Tokyo	24	0	6	12
Ishikawa	0	6	0	12
Aichi	0	0	0	50
Hiroshima	480	0	0	0
Tokushima	0	50	0	0
Koehi	0	0	20	0
Fukuoka	0	30	0	0
Miyazaki	0	30	0	0
Total	504	116	26	74

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In January there was a marked increase in distribution of drugs for VD control, sulfa drugs and penicillin. A decrease in santonin distribution reflects a smaller quantity which was available for distribution in January.

DISTRIBUTION MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>December 1947</u>	<u>January 1948</u>
Mapharsen	gram	2,442	23,012
Bismuth Subsalicylate Inj.	cc	43,200	573,918
Sulfathiazole	tablet	5,023,560	4,913,600
Sulfadiazine	tablet	2,437,500	5,549,700
Penicillin	oxford unit	2,952,180,000	5,756,160,000
Santonin	tablet	5,506,000	2,000,000

All the drugs listed in the above table are now being distributed under the ration system which became effective 1 February. Attention is called to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 55, 11 - 17 January, Section V, first three paragraphs under "Distribution", in which certain problems in the distribution of penicillin were discussed. In Weekly Bulletin No. 59, 9 - 14 February, Section III, final paragraph under "Distribution", the current method of distribution of mapharsen, bismuth subsalicylate injection, sulfathiazole, sulfadiazine and penicillin was outlined. In recent field trips it has been noted that prefectural officials do not always fully understand the change in the method of distribution of these drugs. The Ministry of Welfare makes no allocation to prefectures exclusively for VD control purposes. Although needs for this purpose are considered in the Ministry's allocations, the whole responsibility for apportioning sufficient stocks for VD control lies with the prefecture.

It is also the prefecture's responsibility to assure that stocks are made available to all practitioners for other than VD control purposes. Supplies of these drugs are available now in sufficient quantities to permit purchase by all authorized facilities and practitioners who require them for other than VD control. It is desired that these drugs be made available to all who are authorized to use them. Production of the purely VD treatment drugs, mapharsen and bismuth subsalicylate injection, has so improved to allow removal of these from distribution control. This action will be taken within the next few weeks.

Shipments of diphtheria toxoid have now been made to all prefectures, it is reported by the Ministry of Welfare. Following is a summary of shipments to the end of January:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>January Distribution</u>	<u>Total Distribution</u>
Hokkaido	94,000 cc	661,000 cc
Aomori		50,000
Iwate		70,000
Miyagi	35,000	35,000
Akita		62,060
Yamagata		50,000
Fukushima		30,000
Ibaraki	20,000	45,000
Tochigi		20,000
Gumma		33,000
Saitama		50,000
Chiba	70,000	270,000
Tokyo	13,000	113,000
Kanagawa	29,320	102,040
Niigata		109,000
Yamanashi	73,400	73,400

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<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>January Distribution</u>	<u>Total Distribution</u>
Nagano	100,000	100,000
Gifu	100,000	100,000
Shizuoka		31,460
Aichi	20,000	140,000
Mie	100,000	100,000
Toyama		145,260
Ishikawa		148,000
Fukui		100,000
Shiga	100,000	100,000
Kyoto	105,000	270,000
Osaka	100,000	400,000
Hyogo	50,000	159,000
Nara	100,000	100,000
Wakayama	44,000	94,000
Tottori		80,000
Shimane		90,000
Okayama	80,000	180,000
Hiroshima	200,000	250,000
Yamaguchi	100,000	205,700
Tokushima	100,000	100,000
Kagawa	100,000	148,000
Ehime	250,000	300,000
Kochi	50,000	100,000
Fukuoka	150,000	333,200
Saga	20,000	170,000
Nagasaki	100,000	100,000
Kumamoto	160,000	160,000
Oita	80,000	80,000
Miyazaki	70,000	70,000
Kagoshima	160,000	160,000
Total	2,053,720 cc	5,308,620 cc

Production

The value of production of medical supplies (medicines, biologicals, dental materials, dental instruments, rubber sanitary goods, medical instruments and surgical dressings) for January, totaled ¥ 1,119,413,584.70. In comparison to the 1947 production monthly averages attained, a general increase in medicine production is noted. Controlled medicines increased approximately ¥220,000,000; non-controlled medicines, ¥ 330,000,000; patent medicines, ¥ 100,000,000; biologicals, ¥ 4,000,000; dental materials, ¥ 3,000,000; dental instruments, ¥600,000; rubber sanitary goods, ¥6,000,000 medical instruments, ¥3,000,000; surgical dressings, ¥5,000,000.

While these large increases are in part a reflection of the newly revised increased price schedules effected in December, the increases at the same time reflect the additional quantities of coal and electricity made available to the medical supply industry. As additional quantities of fuel and power become available in the 2nd Quarter, 1948, further increases in production may be expected.

YEN VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

	Monthly Averages <u>1947 Production</u>	January 1948 <u>Production</u>
Production Controlled Medicines	¥ 122,575, 138	¥ 338,378,442
Non-Controlled Medicines	145,154,863	477,720,726
Patent Medicines	138,329,882	224,559,906
Biologicals	22,009,946	26,485,195
Dental Instruments	8,915,947	9,567,089
Dental Materials	4,224,578	7,540,385
Rubber Sanitary Goods	6,756,005	12,747,790
Sanitary Materials (Surgical Dressings)	5,855,477	9,405,379
Medical Instruments	10,223,865	13,008,972
Total	¥ 464,045,707	¥ 1,119,413,584

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Production of biologicals evidenced a general increase during January over December of ¥ 8,043,523. Triple typhoid vaccine production showed the greatest increase of all the biological production. Increased quantities of completed diphtheria toxoid were produced. January biological production was approximately four million yen above the monthly 1947 production average.

PRODUCTION OF BIOLOGICALS - JANUARY 1948

	<u>Production</u>		<u>Stock on Hand</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	-	-	914,300 cc	4,422,970 cc
Typhus	-	-	-	684,947 cc
Triple Typhoid	6,473,000 cc	9,156,000 cc	147,500 cc	12,825,650 cc
Diphtheria Toxoid	3,174,900 cc	4,041,500 cc	5,442,500 cc	3,320,800 cc
Smallpox	1,678,050 doses	2,605,735 doses	15,902,410 doses	1,677,485 doses
Diphtheria	-	35,585 cc	-	186,981 cc
Antitoxin				

Production of x-ray film during January totaled 22,467 square meters. This is a decrease of 12,040 square meters below December production but a decrease of only 2,293 square meters below the monthly average of production attained in 1947. This decrease was the anticipated reflection in production from the previous month's acute shortage of fuel and electric power.

PRODUCTION OF X-RAY FILM - JANUARY 1948

<u>Size</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
4-3/4" x 6 1/2"	934 dozens
5" x 7"	540 dozens
6 1/2" x 8 1/2"	788 dozens
8" x 10"	1,514 dozens
10" x 12"	14,386 dozens
11" x 14"	684 dozens
14" x 17"	1,826 dozens

Production of insect and rodent control supplies and equipment during January showed a decrease below production reported for December 1947. Antu production decreased 953 kgs.; nekoirazu (rat poison) 724 kgs.; IIT concentrate (indigenous production) 2,726 kgs. These decreases can be attributed in part to the short working period in January due to the long Japanese New Years holiday. Adequate stocks, however, of all insect and rodent control supplies and equipment are on hand to meet necessary requirements.

PRODUCTION - INSECT & RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT
JANUARY 1948

Antu (rat poison)	1,869 kgs.
Nekoirazu (rat poison)	1,728 kgs.
Rat traps (spring type)	1,000 each
IIT lusters	4,770 each
IIT Concentrate	14,136 kgs.
10% IIT Dust (utilizing American furnished IIT concentrate)	161,100 lbs.
5% IIT Spray (utilizing American furnished IIT concentrate)	100,000 gallons
10% IIT Dust distributed 1 - 31 Jan 48	319,956 lbs.
5% IIT Spray distributed 1 - 31 Jan 48	76,240 gallons
Typhus Vaccine distributed 1 - 31 Jan 48	298,356 vials

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The weekly report of production of DIT Duster and Spraying Equipment for mosquito and fly control programs indicates the following data for 15-21 February:

	Total Mfgd. to date <u>14 Feb.</u>	No. Mfgd. 15-21 <u>Feb.</u>	Total Mfgd. to date <u>21 Feb.</u>	Total Shipped to date <u>21 Feb.</u>	Balance <u>on Hand</u>
IIT Dusters	87,896	3,120	91,016	79,260	11,756
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. capacity	40,993	2,950	43,943	21,655	22,288
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	24,708	1,240	25,948	13,860	12,088
Sprayer, hand type 1/2 gal. capacity	38,910	1,300	40,210	29,528	10,682
Power Dusters	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15</u>
Total	192,514	8,618	201,132	144,303	56,829

The following companies have been selected by the Ministry of Welfare to manufacture subject equipment for the 1948 production program:

1. Shukutani Seisakusho Co., 1, Yamakamajima-cho, Taito-ku, Tokyo, Phone Shitaya (83) 1356, 2449; Odawara Factory, 470, Renshoji, Phone Odawara 870; Obata Factory, Obata-machi, Kita-Kanbugun, Gumma Ken, Phone Obata 9.
2. Shibazaki Seisakusho Co., 1, 1-chome, Kanda-Nishiki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Phone Kanda (25) 1781; Factory 324, Shibazaki, Jindaimura, Kitatamagun, Tokyo, Phone Musashi Chofu 326.
3. Ushida Funmuki Kojo Co., 157, Shirokane-Sanko-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Phone Mita (45) 1023; Factory and factory phone, same.
4. Maruyama Seisakusho Co., 1, 2-chome, Kanda-Kaji-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Phone Kanda (25) 4331, 4333; Factory 1304, Inage-machi, Chiba, Phone, same.
5. Hatsuda Kogyo Co., Ltd., 1, 3-chome, Edobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Phone Nihonbashi (24) 2023; Factory 1441, Owada-cho, Nishiyodogawa-ku, Osaka, Phone Yodogawa 1716, 1819.

A total of 4,252,558 lbs. of 10% IIT Dust, 338,156 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 327,674 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 21 February.

SECTION VI

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Recent arrests indicate there is considerable traffic in heroin particularly in those prefectures having a fairly large foreign national population. The Ministry of Welfare has been instructed to direct prefectural narcotic chiefs to designate capable agents who will devote full time to obtaining information concerning such traffic, and to have each prefecture report to the Ministry of Welfare any information concerning suspected traffic in any other prefecture in order to coordinate the effort to stamp out such traffic.

Any information and subsequent investigation involving foreign nationals must be coordinated with occupation enforcement personnel who have authority to arrest any foreign national involved. Special emphasis is being placed on determining the source of supply of the heroin.

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Inspection of local wholesalers has resulted in certain wholesalers, who have inadequate storage facilities, receiving instructions to either provide safe storage for narcotics or have their narcotic licenses cancelled. From a security standpoint there is imminent danger of loss of large quantities of narcotics stored in wholly inadequate places.

Reports to the Ministry of Welfare for the month of January were late from various prefectures, and the reports from Fukushima, Tochigi, Hyogo and Nara were not received in time for inclusion in the monthly report to SCAP. Telegrams to the above-mentioned prefectures failed to produce the very necessary and required reports. The Ministry of Welfare has been requested to advise the prefectures that reports from prefectures must be forwarded when due.

SECTION VII

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Model Health Center

Public health administration in Japan has undergone a great change during the past two years. Reorganization of the Ministry of Welfare and of the prefectural health departments is now virtually complete.

The third stage of reorganization of public health administration involves reorganization, expansion and improvement of all health centers in Japan. This program is now in process, and as a means of expediting this reorganization a Model Health Center has been established in Suginami Ward in Tokyo. This health center was selected because its facilities are such that it can be copied by any health center in Japan, and its organization and operation are among the best. Reorganization has been accomplished and on 15 March a demonstration of its organization and functions will begin.

The Ministry of Welfare will invite two health officials from each prefecture to witness the model health center demonstration in Tokyo. These two officials will be the prefectural health officer himself and a district health officer. The district health officer should be chief of the health center that is selected for development as a model health center in the prefecture.

The facilities of the health center can accommodate for the demonstration only about 30 people at one time and since each demonstration period will cover one week, there will be five demonstration periods as follows:

15 - 20 March - Military Government Health Officers

22 - 27 March " " " "

29 March - 3 April - No demonstration

5 - 10 April - Prefectural Health Officers

12 - 17 April - " " "

19 - 24 April - " " "

Attendance of the above officials at this demonstration is of the utmost importance and Military Government Health Officers are urged to determine that this is explained to the Japanese officials and that the proper Japanese officials, as mentioned above, come to Tokyo for the demonstration. Ministry officials will inform prefectural officials of the time they are expected to arrive in Tokyo.

Following the demonstration, prefectural Health Officers will return to their respective prefectures and establish a model health center, similar to the one in Tokyo, by 1 July 1948. All district Health Officers within the prefecture will be called in to witness the demonstration of the model, after which all health

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centers within the prefecture will be similarly reorganized as rapidly as possible.

Public Health Train

For the information of Kyushu Military Government Teams concerned, the schedule of appearances of the Public Health Train is as follows:

Arrive	Kumamoto	1858	29 Feb
Leave	"	0518	5 March
Arrive	Kagoshima	1117	5 "
Leave	"	1451	10 "
Arrive	Miyazaki	1916	10 "
Leave	"	0500	15 "
Arrive	Oita	1050	15 "
Leave	"	0345	20 "
Arrive	Beppu	0403	20 "
Leave	"	1946	22 "

The Mayor of Tagawa City requested that the train visit that city on 23 March before proceeding to Tokyo. This has been made possible and the train will now return to Tokyo on or about 26 March. A tour of the Kinki region will begin in early April. The entire schedule for the remainder of the year as noted in the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin #52, 21 December - 27 December 1947, had to be revised. This revised schedule will be published in the next issue of the Weekly Bulletin.

Typhus Fever

A great deal of needless effort can be saved if regular louse surveys of the crowded areas of cities are made. If lice are found to be rather prevalent a DDT dusting should be started at once. The tendency among Japanese Health Officials seems to be one of waiting--waiting for typhus fever to appear--then followed by frenzied efforts to control the outbreak. Such louse surveys constitute part of the work of sanitary teams and can be done in the homes on rainy days, so there is no need for sanitary teams to be out of a job. A simple cursory examination can be made by loosening the clothing around the neck of the suspected infested person, turning the clothing back and examining the seams around the neck, over the shoulders and in the arm pits. If lice are present indications of their presence can usually be detected. Such an examination can quickly be made.

SECTION VIII

MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 6 February shows 3,416 hospitals with a capacity of 211,635 beds of which 91,283 were occupied. During this same period 287,028 out-patients were treated.

Information has been received that supplies of radium have been turned in or recovered by Japanese, necessitating further handling by both Japanese and Occupation personnel. The radium in question has been handled carelessly and with unnecessary hazard to personnel concerned.

Public Health Officers should take every precaution in instructing both Japanese and Occupation agencies in the hazards involved and carefully instruct those concerned in safe methods of handling, such as the use of lead shielding and leaded clothing. If such means are not available, the substance in question should be left until such a time as equipment for proper handling is available, remembering that unshielded, one gram of radium is dangerous if the handler approaches within 14 meters and that such an amount requires a lead shield four inches thick to be handled with safety.

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SECTION IX

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

National Health Insurance

The Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare reported that the Diet has received numerous petitions from various sections of the country regarding the need for National Health Insurance. The petitions have emphasized the responsibility of the national and local governments in assisting to provide an adequate health insurance program.

The Insurance Bureau has been asked to obtain from the National Income Tax District Offices the total income of those towns in which National Health Insurance associations are actively operating. This information will be compared with the total expenditures for medical care of those associations.

Recent field surveys have revealed that the activities of the visiting nurses for National Health Insurance associations are not being adequately coordinated with the public health programs in some prefectures. This is specially true where associations are having financial difficulty or have suspended operations.

SECTION X

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMs
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

- 3 Incls: 1. Ministry of Welfare, Social Affairs Bureau, Instructions #39, (Sha-Otsu-Hatsu #39).
2. Monthly Report of Vital Statistics in Japan: Dec 1947
3. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending, 21 February 1948.

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SOCIAL AFFAIRS BUREAU
MINISTRY OF WELFARE

SHA-OTSU-HATSU No. 39

27 February, 1948

TO : The Prefectural Governor.
FROM : Chief, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.
SUBJECT: Community Chest Campaign.

SHA-HATSU No. 32 dated 14 February 1948 is rescinded and the present instruction will take its place.

With regard to my instruction, SHA-HATSU, No. 1,701, dated 10 December 1947, subject as above, inquiries have been reaching this office as to the meaning of paragraph 2 and 3. You are advised to deal with this matter as explained below.

1. The sentence in paragraph 2 of the said instruction, namely, "public officials will not be responsible for the collection, accounting, safeguarding or distribution of the funds" is provided, in view of the fact that the subject campaign is a purely private undertaking, so that those holding the posts as public officials will not control the Chest committee as its principal members or as those in charge of its office, by force of their authority, and give the impression to the people that the campaign is that of the governmental offices.

Although under the present circumstances in Japan it would be difficult in actuality for the public officials to make an over-all and immediate withdrawal from the Chest Campaign. I tried to clarify in the previous instruction that as an ideal pattern, the public officials in public capacity should withdraw from the Chest as time goes on and leave the matter in the hands of the private citizens as soon as possible.

Of course, the public officials are not prevented from taking an active part in the campaign other than those restrictions set forth in paragraph 2 of SHA-HATSU No. 1,701, dated 10 December 1947, as a private citizen without any tie with their public posts. This means they may be recommended for their personality, trust and ability to take part, as committee members of the Community Chest Campaign, but they are prohibited from holding any responsible positions in connection with the administration and operation of the Community Chest or accepting any gifts, bonuses, salaries or any other similar personal benefits therefrom.

2. The sentence in paragraph 3 of the reference instruction, namely "the fund raised by the present drive should under no circumstances be transferred into the account of prefectural or national public institutions," cautions you that you must not try to fill the budgetary deficits of the prefectural or national public institutions by transferring any part of the Chest fund into the accounts of these institutions under names, such as contributions, etc. These deficits should be taken care of by the budget of these prefectural or national public institutions.

The principle stated above allows no alteration under any circumstances. However, it is impossible that the private social work institutions will be improved after receiving the Chest fund as allocated and the treatment of the inmates will be bettered to an extent far better than those with the public institutions. Desire will be evident in these cases on the part of the management of the public institutions to better the treatment of the inmates in these institutions up to the bettered standard of treatment for the inmates of the private institutions over and above minimum decency which is taken care of by the public assistance. Buying special eye glasses for an old lady, subscribing magazines, providing books, providing recreational or amusement programs, etc. would be some of these improvements. In such cases as these, it is permitted for the private agencies benefiting from the Chest to offer aid, of their own initiative

directly to the inmates of the public institutions providing such aid has been one of their regular welfare services.

Current Community Chest funds will be allocated only to those Community Chest member agencies whose membership in the Community Chest was prior to 25 November 1947, the official beginning date of the Community Chest Campaign.

Enclosure 1.

Infant Deaths: There were 20,410 infant deaths in December compared with 14,734 in November. It is noteworthy that the winter season takes a high toll of infant lives. The number of infant deaths in December was nearly 39 percent greater than in November.

The infant death rate per 1,000 live births in December (106.2) was much higher than the November rate (69.1) due not only to the increase in infant deaths but also to the decrease in registered births during December. The December median rate for the five-year period, 1938 - 1942 was 112.7; the rate for the same month last year was 93.8.

The increase in infant deaths during December was slightly greater in "shi" (41 percent) than in "gun" (38 percent). The infant death rate in "shi" (92.3), however, remained well below the rate in "gun" (113.0).

There was considerable variation in the rates among the prefectures, ranging from 82.1 in Kanagawa to 168.1 in Aomori. Higher-than-average rates prevailed in 18 prefectures and rates exceeding the national average by 25 percent or more were recorded in seven neighboring prefectures along the Northwest coast of Honshu.

These were Aomori (168.1), Akita (159.1), Iwate (137.4), Yamagata (147.9), Niigata (133.2), Toyama (150.8) and Ishikawa (141.6).

The leading causes of deaths among infants were: congenital debility (5,099); pneumonia all forms (3,603); diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines, under 2 years of age (2,835); premature birth (1,580); and bronchitis (1,406). Together these causes accounted for more than 70 percent of all infant deaths.

Stillbirths: The number of stillbirths in December (11,740) was more than 11 percent higher than in November (10,525). The stillbirth rate per 1,000 live births was 61.1 in December compared with 49.4 in the previous month. The increase in the rate was due in part to the low registration of live births during December which has already been referred to in the discussion of births.

The current rate (61.1) was lower than the median December rate of 63.9 (for the seven-year period 1935 - 1941), but slightly higher than the rate for the corresponding month of 1946 (50.9).

The stillbirth rate for all "shi" (73.4) was, as usual, much higher than the rate for all "gun" (55.1). Prefectural rates ranged from 39.9 in Toyama to 83.9 in Yamanashi.

Marriages: Following the usual seasonal pattern, marriages increased from 65,142 in November to 93,652 in December. The marriage rate per 1,000 population in December (14.1) was 38 percent higher than in the preceding month (10.2). This was the highest rate recorded for December in all the years for which we have monthly data (1920 to 1943, 1946 and 1947).

The current rate (14.1) was nearly 70 percent higher than the median December rate (8.4) for the seven-year period 1932-1938, and 40 percent higher than the rate (10.1) for the same month of 1946.

"Shi" and "gun" rates were 12.9 and 15.7 respectively. The increase over November rates was much greater in "gun" where a 60 percent increase was recorded as compared with a 17 percent increase in "shi". Prefectural rates varied from 11.4 in Gumma to 19.2 in Yamagata.

Divorces: There was an increase in divorces, from 5,662 in November to 7,435 in December. The divorce rate per 1,000 population rose from 0.9 to 1.1 currently. This was the highest December rate recorded since 1920 when the rate was also 1.1. During the seven-year period 1932-1938, the median December rate was 0.7 and in 1946 the rate for that month was 1.0.

Both the "shi" and "gun" rates were 1.1. Prefectural rates ranged from 0.7 in Kanagawa to 1.9 in Akita and Toyama Prefectures.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS IN JAPAN: DECEMBER 1947

The attached tables summarize the vital events of Japan, all "shi" (cities of 30,000 or more population), (all "gun" (areas having less than 30,000 population), and each prefecture for the month of December 1947. The numbers reported are from the Monthly Schedule Report of the Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Welfare. Rates for live births, deaths, marriages and divorces are per 1,000 population per annum (population estimated as of 1 July 1947). Infant death and stillbirth rates are per 1,000 live births.

Live Births. The number of registered births declined from 213,186 in November to 192,106 in December. The recorded birth rate per 1,000 population per annum declined 13 percent from 33.3 to 29.0.

Although the decrease is typical for the month of December, attention is called to the fact that the true number of births occurring in December was probably much higher than the number registered. It has long been the practice in Japan to register many December births as if they occurred in January. This is done in order to prevent the babies from becoming 2 years old on 1 January, according to the Japanese method of counting age.

The birth rate in December 1947 (29.0) was the highest for that month since 1925 when the December rate was 30.7. The current rate was 14 percent higher than the median December figure (25.4) for the seven year period 1935 - 1941, but it was only slightly higher than the rate for December 1946 (28.6).

The birth rate for all "shi" was 31.2 and for all "gun", 28.0. These rates represented reductions approximately of 14 and 13 percent respectively from the November levels (36.1 in "shi" and 32.0 in "gun"). Prefectural rates ranged from 22.2 in Hiroshima to 35.7 in Miyazaki. The rates of 25 prefectures exceeded the national average.

In general, these prefectures were along the Pacific Coast side of Japan. All but one of the prefectures in Shikoku and all the prefectures in Kyushu had higher-than-average rates.

Deaths. Deaths showed the usual increase during the winter season. There were 93,053 deaths in December compared with 79,143 in November. The crude death rate of 14.0 in December was approximately 14 percent higher than in the previous month (12.3).

The current rate, however, was the lowest recorded for December in the 27 years for which we have monthly data (1920 - 1947). It was 17 percent less than the median rate for December (16.9) during the seven-year period 1935 - 1941, and 11 percent less than the death rate (15.7) in December 1946.

There was little difference in the death rates for "shi" (14.1) and "gun" (14.0). Death rates by prefecture, however, varied from 11.7 in Kanagawa to 17.1 in Aomori. Most of the 23 prefectures having death rates in excess of the national average were along the coast of the Sea of Japan and in Shikoku and Kyushu.

Deaths and death rates per 100,000 population for the 10 leading causes of death in December were: tuberculosis (all forms), (10,941) (165.2); intracranial lesions of vascular origin, (9,890) (149.3); senility, (7,792) (117.6); pneumonia (all forms), (7,586) (114.5); congenital debility, (5,099) (77.0); nephritis (acute, chronic and unspecified), (3,744) (56.5); diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines, under 2 years of age, (3,580) (54.0); bronchitis, (3,296) (49.8), accidental deaths, (2,645) (39.9); diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines, 2 years of age and over, (2,565) (38.7).

These ten causes accounted for 57,138 deaths, or more than 60 percent of all deaths in December. Data for cancer and other malignant tumors were not available.

The causes which showed the highest percentage increase over the November rate were pneumonia (all forms) (62 percent increase), congenital debility (36 percent increase) and bronchitis (36 percent increase).

NUMBER OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS
MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES: JAPAN AND EACH PREFECTURE; Dec 1947

PREFECTURE	BIRTHS	DEATHS	*INFANT DEATHS	STILL- BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DIVORCES
ALL JAPAN	192,106	93,053	20,410	11,740	93,652	7,435
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	62,832	28,444	5,797	4,614	25,922	2,276
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	129,274	64,609	14,613	7,126	67,730	5,159
AICHI	7566	3495	778	439	3545	209
AKITA	3105	1845	494	222	1775	201
AOMORI	3076	1691	517	160	1481	113
CHIBA	5333	2749	600	314	2534	173
EHIME	3808	1746	350	201	1753	153
FUKUI	1554	920	186	92	1165	81
FUKUOKA	8141	3681	772	441	3434	283
FUKUSHIMA	5746	2257	578	326	2874	210
GIFU	3870	1767	450	193	2081	141
GUMMA	3584	1723	354	258	1572	147
HIROSHIMA	3819	2297	389	245	2341	227
HOKKAIDO	5592	4323	1123	611	4008	294
HYOGO	6271	3416	643	459	3265	299
IBARAKI	5537	2476	586	328	2740	143
ISHIKAWA	2317	1307	328	139	1345	109
IWATE	3464	1776	476	219	1672	144
KAGAWA	2218	1101	228	161	1318	130
KAGOSHIMA	4965	2290	511	285	1981	135
KANAGAWA	5435	2138	446	355	2218	133
KOCHI	2204	1127	232	97	1129	98
KUMAMOTO	4783	2279	457	278	2003	173
KYOTO	3915	1995	363	234	1706	144
MIE	3628	1900	427	178	1682	102
MIYAGI	4301	1822	453	268	2157	158
MIYAZAKI	3098	1336	310	173	1268	35
NAGANO	4415	2234	386	324	2820	189
NAGASAKI	4490	1985	474	204	1882	169
NARA	1715	912	203	118	860	78
NIIGATA	4758	3069	634	342	3632	296
OITA	3038	1702	359	184	1583	128
OKAYAMA	3501	2055	391	279	2088	153
OSAKA	7848	3668	761	537	3406	292
SAGA	2410	1278	264	110	1054	92
SAITAMA	5658	2473	582	364	2261	173
SHIGA	1897	1038	205	88	937	60
SHIMANE	2136	1113	224	155	1311	99
SHIZUOKA	6329	2618	597	352	2452	223
TOCHIGI	4139	1748	414	235	1969	125
TOKUSHIMA	2364	1157	253	175	1126	87
TOKYO	12207	4883	1007	739	4773	411
TOTTORI	1376	766	156	105	851	77
TOYAMA	2407	1324	363	96	1506	161
WAKAYAMA	2443	1044	209	123	1102	104
YAMAGATA	2772	1778	410	190	2254	164
YAMAGUCHI	3078	1841	288	195	1883	192
YAMANASHI	1775	910	179	149	855	67

* Deaths of infants under 1 year of age.

Source: Monthly Schedule Report, Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Welfare.

BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE AND
DIVORCE RATES; JAPAN AND EACH PREFECTURE; DECEMBER 1947

PREFECTURE	BIRTH * RATE	DEATH* RATE	INFANT** DEATH RATE	STILLBIRTH** RATE	MARRIAGE* RATE	DIVORCE* RATE
ALL JAPAN	29.0	14.0	106.2	61.1	14.1	1.1
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	31.2	14.1	92.3	73.4	12.9	1.1
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	28.0	14.0	113.0	55.1	14.7	1.1
AICHI	28.6	13.2	102.8	58.0	13.4	0.8
AKITA	28.7	17.0	159.1	71.5	16.4	1.9
AOMORI	31.2	17.1	168.1	52.0	15.0	1.1
CHIBA	29.3	15.1	112.5	58.9	13.9	1.0
EHIME	30.4	14.0	91.9	52.8	14.0	1.2
FUKUI	24.7	14.6	119.7	59.2	18.5	1.3
FUKUOKA	30.9	14.0	94.8	54.2	13.0	1.1
FUKUSHIMA	33.1	13.0	100.6	56.7	16.5	1.2
GIFU	29.6	13.5	116.3	49.9	15.9	1.1
GUMMA	25.9	12.5	98.8	72.0	11.4	1.1
HIROSHIMA	22.2	13.3	101.9	64.2	13.6	1.3
HOKKAIDO	30.4	13.7	117.1	63.7	12.7	0.9
HYOGO	24.5	13.3	102.5	73.2	12.8	1.1
IBARAKI	31.5	14.1	105.8	59.2	15.6	0.8
ISHIKAWA	29.1	16.4	141.6	60.0	16.9	1.4
IWATE	31.4	16.1	137.4	63.2	15.2	1.3
KAGAWA	28.1	13.9	102.8	72.6	16.7	1.6
KAGOSHIMA	33.6	15.5	102.9	57.4	13.4	0.9
KANAGAWA	29.7	11.7	82.1	65.3	12.1	0.7
KOCHI	30.5	15.6	105.3	44.0	15.6	1.4
KUMAMOTO	32.3	15.4	95.5	58.1	13.5	1.2
KYOTO	26.6	13.6	92.7	59.8	11.6	1.0
MIIE	29.2	15.3	117.7	49.1	13.5	0.8
MIYAGI	32.5	13.8	105.3	62.3	16.3	1.2
MIYAZAKI	35.7	15.4	100.1	55.8	14.6	1.1
NAGANO	24.0	12.2	87.4	73.4	15.3	1.0
NAGASAKI	34.9	15.4	105.6	45.4	14.6	1.3
NARA	25.4	13.5	118.4	68.8	12.8	1.2
NIIGATA	22.6	14.6	133.2	71.9	17.2	1.4
OITA	29.2	16.3	118.2	60.6	15.2	1.2
OKAYAMA	25.1	14.7	111.7	79.7	15.0	1.1
OSAKA	29.2	13.6	96.7	68.3	12.6	1.1
SAGA	31.0	16.5	109.5	45.6	13.6	1.2
SAITAMA	30.8	13.5	102.9	64.3	12.3	0.9
SHIGA	25.2	13.8	108.1	46.4	12.4	0.8
SHIMANE	27.8	14.5	104.9	72.6	17.0	1.3
SHIZUOKA	30.9	12.8	94.3	55.6	12.0	1.1
TOCHIGI	30.4	12.8	100.0	56.8	14.5	0.9
TOKUSHIMA	31.5	15.4	107.0	74.0	15.0	1.2
TOKYO	32.2	12.9	82.5	60.5	12.6	1.1
TOTTORI	27.2	15.2	113.4	76.3	16.8	1.5
TOYAMA	28.5	15.7	150.8	39.9	17.8	1.9
WAKAYAMA	28.9	12.3	85.6	50.3	13.0	1.2
YAMAGATA	23.6	15.2	147.9	68.5	19.2	1.4
YAMAGUCHI	24.7	14.8	93.6	63.4	15.1	1.5
YAMANASHI	24.6	12.6	100.8	83.9	11.8	0.9

* Rates per 1,000 population (estimated July 1947).

** Rates per 1,000 live births.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21 FEBRUARY 1948

A total of 11,402 communicable disease cases was reported for the week ending 21 February 1948, compared with 10,796 previously. Only two prefectures (Gumma and Oita) failed to submit reports on acute communicable diseases other than malaria. Twelve prefectures did not report malaria incidence. No report on the more recently added diseases was received from five prefectures: Gumma, Oita, Miyagi, Niigata and Kyoto.

The following five communicable diseases, which were added to the reportable list, accounted for approximately 94 percent of all cases reported. These diseases and the number of cases for each were: tuberculosis (5,123), pneumonia (3,767), measles (931), whooping cough (801) and influenza (53). The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population per annum for these diseases were: tuberculosis, 343.0 and 315.9 respectively; pneumonia, 252.2 and 245.4; measles, 62.3 and 49.9; whooping cough, 53.6 and 51.6; influenza, 3.5 and 6.0. Increases were recorded in the current incidence for pneumonia, measles and whooping cough, while tuberculosis and influenza rates declined slightly.

The twelve acute communicable diseases on the original list accounted for 727 cases and 73 deaths. Although deaths were about the same as last week (70), total cases were nearly 20 percent higher than previously (609). Two-thirds of the total increase was due to an increase in diphtheria. A noticeably higher number of cases was recorded for dysentery and epidemic meningitis. The current incidence of each of the acute communicable diseases was less than in the corresponding week of 1947.

Diphtheria cases increased 26 percent from 327 to 413 currently, while deaths (38) remained about the same as previously (40). The current number, however, was about the same as in the weeks ending 31 January and 7 February when the total numbers of cases were 412 and 396 respectively. The current incidence was less than two-thirds of the number (651) in the corresponding week of 1947 and less than a third of the number (1,317) in the same week of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates are 27.7 and 26.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates are 2.5 and 3.1.

Dysentery stopped its downward trend established in the three preceding weeks and rose sharply to a figure only a little lower than the high point (43) reached in the fourth week. There were 40 cases and 8 deaths this week compared with 25 cases and 6 deaths previously. In the same week of 1947 and 1946 there were 49 and 53 cases respectively. The current and cumulative case rates are 2.7 and 1.9 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates are 0.5.

Typhoid fever (90 cases and 14 deaths) remained about the same as last week (92 cases and 9 deaths). In the 8th week of 1947 there were twice as many cases (183) as currently and in the same week of 1946 the number (729) was 8 times the current figure.

The current and cumulative case rates are 6.0 and 7.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates are 0.9 and 0.8.

There was also very little change in Paratyphoid fever, with 29 cases and 1 death reported currently compared with 31 cases and 3 deaths in the preceding week. In the corresponding week of 1947 there were about the same number of cases (32), but in the same week of 1946 the number (113) was nearly 4 times as great. The current and cumulative case rates are 1.9 and 2.3 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates are 0.1.

This week there were 3 cases of smallpox, 2 in Hokkaido and 1 in Okayama Prefecture. No cases were reported last week and no deaths have been reported this year. There were 11 cases of smallpox in the corresponding week of 1947 and 1,019 cases in the same week of the epidemic year 1946. The current and cumulative case rates are 0.2 and 0.1 respectively.

There were 20 cases and no deaths reported for typhus fever compared with 16 cases and 1 death previously. This was about the same as the incidence in the same week of 1947 (24) but only 2 percent of the number (951) reported in the corresponding week of the epidemic year 1946. The current and cumulative case rates are both 1.3. The cumulative death rate is 0.1.

Malaria continued at a low level with 54 cases and no deaths reported. In the preceding week there were 47 cases and 1 death. Nearly 3 times the current number of cases was reported in the corresponding week of 1947 (150). Both the current and cumulative case rates are 3.6. The cumulative death rate is 0.01.

Scarlet fever declined from 40 cases and 1 death to 26 cases and no deaths currently. For the first time this year the number of cases was less than in the corresponding week of 1947 (40). It was also less than the 1946 figure (35). The current and cumulative case rates are 1.9 and 3.4 respectively. The cumulative death rate is 0.03.

Epidemic meningitis cases increased 61 percent from 31 to 50. Deaths (12) were also slightly higher than previously (9). Thus far this year, this disease has fluctuated much as it did in 1947 and a general upward trend has been recorded. Although cases were scattered throughout 21 prefectures, nearly half the total were in Tokyo-to (15) and Hokkaido (7). The current number, however, was 43 percent less than in the corresponding week of 1947 (87) although it was higher than the number (39) reported in the same week of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates are 3.3 and 2.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates are 0.8 and 0.6.

There continues to be no cholera, Japanese "B" encephalitis or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases of syphilis are 3,755 and 26,411 respectively; for gonorrhea, 4,486 and 30,751; for chancroid, 883 and 5,873. There is an increase in all venereal diseases over the numbers reported in the previous week. The current figures are also higher than in the corresponding week of 1947 when there were reported for syphilis 2,066 cases, for gonorrhea 2,993 and for chancroid, 760 cases. The current and cumulative case rates for these diseases are syphilis, 251.4 and 221.0 respectively; gonorrhea, 300.4 and 257.4; chancroid, 59.1 and 49.2.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

Week Ending 21 February 1948

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	40	5	291	50	3	-	13	3-
AOMORI	6	-	45	5	-	-	1	-
IWATE	11	1	75	10	-	-	3	2
MIYAGI	3	-	64	1	-	-	4	-
AKITA	27	3	128	11	1	-	3	-
YAMAGATA	5	1	45	6	1	-	4	-
FUKUSHIMA	4	-	24	3	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	8	-	52	-	1	-	4	2
TOCHIGI	4	-	71	9	-	-	6	-
GUMMA	NR	NR	63	11	NR	NR	9	1
SAITAMA	14	-	76	4	1	-	3	-
CHIBA	6	-	27	-	1	-	4	-
TOKYO	31	4	208	29	5	3	43	13
KANAGAWA	14	1	88	11	1	-	10	6
NIIGATA	18	2	145	15	3	2	7	2
TOYAMA	5	2	21	7	7	-	8	-
ISHIKAWA	6	2	54	9	1	-	1	-
FUJUI	1	-	17	4	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	2	-	13	-	1	-	3	-
YAGAWA	10	-	94	4	-	-	8	-
GIFU	4	-	18	3	1	-	3	-
SHIZUOKA	4	1	48	11	1	1	6	2
AICHI	10	2	110	9	-	-	7	1
RIE	12	1	*57	5	1	-	1	-
SHIGA	2	-	18	-	-	-	2	-
KIOTO	8	1	51	9	2	-	13	4
OSAKA	4	-	54	5	4	-	13	1
HYOGO	14	2	85	12	-	-	7	-
KAJI	-	-	17	2	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	3	-	23	2	1	-	3	3
TOTTORI	4	-	17	2	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	8	1	65	9	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	10	1	53	5	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	9	-	76	2	1	-	3	-
YAMAGUCHI	9	-	47	1	-	-	3	1
TOKUSHIMA	1	1	15	3	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	7	-	20	5	-	-	2	1
EHIME	13	2	108	17	1	-	6	4
KOCHI	8	-	40	3	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	18	2	187	21	2	1	9	4
SAGA	11	1	144	10	-	1	2	2
NAGASAKI	21	2	115	13	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	4	-	39	1	-	-	2	-
OITA	NR	NR	51	16	NR	NR	1	9
MIZUAKI	10	-	79	6	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	14	-	79	8	-	-	2	-
TOTAL	413	38	*3220	369	40	8	228	61
RATE								
Current	27.7	2.5	26.9	3.1	2.7	0.5	1.9	0.5
Previous	21.9	2.7			1.7	0.4		

Rates per 100,000 per Annum based on census population 1 Oct 1947

* Cumulative figure adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

Weekly Report - 21 February 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current (Cases)	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Cumulative Deaths	Current Cases	Current Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Cumulative Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	-	22	3	-	-	9	1
AOMORI	1	1	6	1	-	-	-	1
IWATE	2	-	5	-	-	1	1	1
MIYAGI	3	-	10	-	-	-	5	-
AKITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	6	1	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	21	3	-	-	4	1
IBARAKI	4	-	24	3	-	-	2	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	9	2	-	-	3	-
GUMMA	NR	NR	12	1	NR	NR	6	-
SAITAMA	4	-	23	3	-	-	5	1
CHIBA	-	-	32	1	-	-	2	-
TOKYO	20	2	120	11	10	-	77	1
KANAGAWA	4	1	59	9	4	-	26	-
NIIGATA	9	1	34	2	1	-	14	1
TOYAMA	-	1	5	1	-	-	2	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	3	-	1	-	3	-
FUKUI	3	-	9	1	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	3	-	-	-	8	2
NAAGANO	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-
GIFU	2	1	47	6	2	-	10	-
SHIZUOKA	9	-	44	2	1	-	13	1
AICHI	2	1	29	1	1	-	13	-
MIIE	-	1	33	2	-	-	7	-
SHIGA	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	-
KYOTO	1	-	19	3	4	-	6	1
OSAKA	2	-	24	4	-	-	3	-
HIOGO	1	1	35	8	-	-	1	-
KIOTA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	3	-	22	2	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	5	1	-	-	2	1
SHIMANE	1	-	15	-	-	-	2	-
OKAYAMA	3	1	16	1	1	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	20	1	1	-	5	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	1	2	1	-	-	3	1
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	9	1	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	2	1	10	5	-	-	-	1
EHIME	1	-	13	2	-	-	7	-
KOCHI	1	-	12	3	2	-	6	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	33	6	-	-	10	-
SAGA	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1
NAGASAKI	1	-	17	3	-	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	-
OITA	NR	NR	8	-	NR	NR	-	-
MIZUAKI	3	-	12	1	-	-	3	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	90	14	649	97	29	1	274	16

RATE								
Current	6.0	0.9	7.1	0.8	1.9	0.1	2.3	0.1
Previous	6.2	0.6			2.1	0.2		
Rate per 100,000 per annum, based on census population 1 Oct. 1947								

Weekly Report - 21 February 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	-	4	-	-	-	6	3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	8	-	14	1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUIMA	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	1	-	3	-	44	2
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	2	-	11	2
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	*2	*1
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	3	-	*14	2
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
OITA	N R	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	0	6	0	20	0	*150	*14

RATE								
Current	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.1
Previous	0.0	0.0			1.1	0.1		

Rate per 100,000 per annum, based on census population 1 October 1947.

* Cumulative figure adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

Weekly Report - 21 February 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	4	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
MIIAGI	NR	NR	5	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	NR	NR	3	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	4	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	NR	NR	4	-	NR	NR	-	-
SAITAMA	1	-	*4	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	*3	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	4	-	*27	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	3	-	*25	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	NR	NR	5	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	NR	NR	7	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	N R	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MAGANO	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
CIFU	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	N R	NR	*7	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	3	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	NR	NR	5	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	NR	NR	9	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	3	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	NR	N R	27	-	-	-	-	-
TORUSHIMA	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	NR	NR	5	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	5	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	6	-	57	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
OITA	NR	NR	17	-	NR	NR	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	54	0	*430	1	0	0	0	0

RATE								
Current	3.6	0.0%	3.6	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	3.1	0.1			0.0	0.0		

Rate per 100,000 per Annum, based on census population 1 October 1947.
Deaths not available.

* Cumulative figure adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

Weekly Report - 21 February 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	24	284	64	360	461	3413
AOMORI	11	93	9	109	86	655
IWATE	25	208	12	182	193	1219
MIZYAGI	NR	257	NR	117	NR	627
AKITA	1	69	14	138	87	829
YAMAGATA	8	43	6	66	115	512
FUKUSHIMA	6	48	9	161	116	744
IBARAKI	17	93	14	105	91	639
TOCHIGI	10	56	20	186	88	539
GUIMA	NR	44	NR	180	NR	424
SAITAMA	3	9	26	117	86	484
CHIBA	-	-	5	49	80	455
TOKYO	8	48	53	346	408	2943
KANAGAWA	4	18	36	351	318	1836
NIIGATA	N R	*123	NR	*254	NR	*962
TOYAMA	14	77	79	310	128	743
ISHIKAWA	3	33	20	145	114	731
FUJUI	16	140	6	56	28	193
YAMANASHI	2	11	14	64	55	262
KAGAWA	20	167	36	196	149	940
GIFFU	74	262	9	54	130	628
SHIZUOKA	8	73	15	120	146	930
AICHI	5	105	20	97	121	1312
MIE	31	155	9	109	38	451
SHIGA	18	47	6	85	46	284
KYOTO	NR	*54	NR	*63	NR	*737
OSAKA	6	93	13	50	334	1887
HYOGO	21	75	14	51	144	793
NARA	-	-	2	6	36	246
WAKAYAMA	6	39	5	61	60	306
TOTTORI	22	130	-	21	70	460
SHIMANE	1	43	41	188	148	728
OKAYAMA	29	139	19	128	75	463
HIROSHIMA	63	364	23	141	211	1373
YAMAGUCHI	9	65	11	64	73	470
TOKUSHIMA	66	149	6	41	59	397
KAGAWA	44	221	5	35	43	310
EHIME	128	820	20	157	-	1223
KOCHI	97	567	7	70	99	396
FUKUOKA	14	112	50	515	359	2534
OAGA	3	32	30	171	73	529
NAGASAKI	27	112	21	114	114	656
KUMAMOTO	5	113	11	100	39	393
OITA	NR	27	NR	68	NR	257
HIYAZAKI	5	110	2	20	53	426
KAGOSHIMA	75	238	37	149	49	405
TOTAL	931	*5966	801	*6170	5123	*37744

RATE						
Current	62.3	49.9	53.6	51.6	343.0	315.9
Previous	49.8		45.5		349.2	

Rate per 100,000 per Annum, based upon census population 1 October 1947.

Deaths Not Available:

*Cumulative figure adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

Weekly Report - 21 February 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP. B. ENCEPHALITIS (SUSPECTS)			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(I)	(C)	(I)	(C)	(I)	(C)	(I)	(C)	(I)	(C)	(I)
HOKKAIDO	6	-	128	-	7	-	*33	5	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	2	-	1	1	7	3	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	9	-	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	3	-	2	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	5	-	2	1	5	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	4	-	3	2	9	2	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	NR	NR	2	-	NR	NR	4	2	NR	NR	-	-
SAITAMA	1	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	9	-	72	1	15	4	67	15	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	2	-	18	-	3	-	22	3	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	3	-	1	1	4	3	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	4	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	9	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
Gifu	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	10	1	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	-
AICHI	3	-	33	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	13	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	17	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	8	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOETORI	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	3	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	5	-	1	1	*4	2	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	6	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	5	-	2	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	7	1	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	-	1	1	7	5	-	-	-	-
OTTA	NR	NR	1	-	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	3	-	1	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	28	0	412	3	50	12	*278	66	0	0	0	0

RATES

Current	1.9	0.0	3.4	0.03	3.3	0.8	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	2.7	0.1			2.1	0.6			0.0	0.0		

Rates per 100,000 per Annum, based on census population 1 Oct 1947
*Cumulative figure adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.
Plague 0

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Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	318	2084	19	*50
AOMORI	75	438	-	7
IWATE	46	469	-	1
MIYAGI	NR	596	NR	1
AKITA	51	418	-	-
YAMAGATA	43	287	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	87	809	-	1
IBARA	159	1251	-	-
TOCHIGI	70	550	-	4
GUMMA	NR	641	NR	7
SAITAMA	101	511	1	4
CHIBA	61	257	-	-
TOKYO	306	1328	2	25
KANAGAWA	157	1105	-	22
NIIGATA	NR	*767	NR	*5
TOYAMA	129	725	1	11
ISHIKAWA	88	650	-	3
FUKUI	18	160	-	14
YAMANASHI	71	241	1	1
NAGANO	100	762	-	10
GIFU	116	873	-	4
SHIZUOKA	114	775	-	6
AICHI	103	969	-	14
MIE	102	682	-	1
SHIGA	43	380	-	1
KYOTO	NR	*320	NR	7
OSAKA	97	619	4	22
HYOGO	67	360	-	2
NARA	26	171	-	1
WAKAYAMA	141	879	7	49
TOTTORI	34	207	-	3
SHIMANE	124	859	1	6
OKAYAMA	58	372	-	14
HIROSHIMA	104	760	8	71
YAMAGUCHI	52	413	-	1
TOKUSHIMA	101	578	3	*28
KAGAWA	52	331	-	*8
EHIME	-	1212	-	117
KOCHI	82	535	-	3
FUKUOKA	217	1459	-	131
SAGA	112	724	4	9
NAGASAKI	-	468	-	-
KUMAMOTO	41	421	2	14
OITA	NR	221	NR	35
MIYAZAKI	21	210	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	80	474	-	-
TOTAL	3767	*29321	53	*713
RATE				
Current	252.2	245.4	3.5	6.0
Previous	232.9		4.7	

Rate per 100,000 per annum, based upon census population 1 Oct. 1947

Deaths not available.

*Cumulative figure adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIOD, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number	
	21 Feb	22 Feb	21 Feb	22 Feb	for First 8 Weeks	
	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947
Cases						
Diphtheria	413	651	1677	2662	3220	5472
Dysentery	40	49	115	229	228	461
Typhoid	90	183	421	828	849	1928
Paratyphoid	29	32	142	185	274	409
Smallpox	3	11	5	49	6	116
Typhus Fever	20	24	82	155	150	395
Malaria	54	150	242	581	430	1216
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	28	40	182	175	412	357
Epidemic Meningitis	50	87	176	282	278	435
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0	0	0	0	0	1
(Suspect)						
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deaths						
Diphtheria	38	93	183	307	369	569
Dysentery	8	7	24	45	61	111
Typhoid	14	34	53	141	97	251
Paratyphoid	1	3	10	15	16	26
Smallpox	0	1	0	6	0	11
Typhus Fever	0	3	9	17	14	30
Malaria	0	0	1	4	1	5
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	2	1	7	3	8
Epidemic Meningitis	12	33	43	82	66	112
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0	0	0	0	0	2
(Suspect)						
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Rate	
	21 Feb	22 Feb	21 Feb	22 Feb	for First 8 Weeks	
	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947
Case Rate						
Diphtheria	27.7	43.5	28.1	44.5	26.9	45.7
Dysentery	2.7	3.3	1.9	3.8	1.9	3.9
Typhoid	6.0	12.2	7.0	13.8	7.1	16.1
Paratyphoid	1.9	2.1	2.4	3.1	2.3	3.4
Smallpox	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.0
Typhus Fever	1.3	1.6	1.4	2.6	1.3	3.3
Malaria	3.6	10.0	4.1	9.7	3.6	10.2
Cholera	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scarlet Fever	1.9	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.0
Epidemic Meningitis	3.3	5.8	2.9	4.7	2.3	3.6
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01
(Suspect)						
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Death Rate						
Diphtheria	2.5	6.2	3.1	5.1	3.1	4.8
Dysentery	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.9
Typhoid	0.9	2.3	0.9	2.4	0.8	2.1
Paratyphoid	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Typhus Fever	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3
Malaria	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.1	0.01	0.04
Cholera	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scarlet Fever	0.0	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.03	0.1
Epidemic Meningitis	0.8	2.2	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.9
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02
(Suspect)						
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NA: Not Available

Rates per 100,000 population per annum

1947 Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.

1948 Rates based upon census population 1 Oct 1947.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING - 21 February 1948

(C) Current Cases
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	29	*166	236	*1493	143	*880
AOMORI	13	92	60	490	32	333
IWATE	3	17	13	123	21	175
MIYAGI	14	85	100	425	53	249
AKITA	10	43	114	514	62	442
YAMAGATA	-	11	24	147	35	246
FUKUSHIMA	9	71	55	422	48	349
IBARAKI	16	82	39	369	44	374
TOCHIGI	6	89	58	436	55	535
GUMMA	NR	19	NR	302	NR	280
SAITAMA	10	*56	56	*254	63	*253
CHIBA	6	87	92	584	126	755
TOKYO	54	363	276	1985	233	2902
KANAGAWA	38	403	277	1937	177	1328
NIIGATA	NR	*95	NR	*457	NR	*371
TOYAMA	9	55	59	427	69	437
ISHIKAWA	11	88	63	424	45	305
FUKUI	5	29	39	221	39	239
YAMANASHI	7	43	19	263	34	173
NAGANO	11	67	276	1435	159	1045
GIFU	11	81	66	494	38	289
SHIZUOKA	18	89	91	516	124	648
AICHI	137	644	398	1958	225	1036
MIIE	27	136	69	483	72	*522
SHIGA	22	114	38	249	51	259
KYOTO	46	349	214	1546	169	1118
OSAKA	73	411	217	1414	334	1872
HYOGO	67	318	253	1531	346	1708
NARA	15	86	58	251	59	292
WAKAYAMA	24	*163	73	638	44	369
TOTTORI	6	41	66	373	45	293
SHIMANE	4	29	24	199	16	152
OKAYAMA	11	191	65	720	28	702
HIROSHIMA	30	226	136	973	78	673
YAMAGUCHI	13	76	92	561	51	419
TOKUSHIMA	8	48	22	248	35	252
KAGAWA	15	75	28	168	27	153
EHIME	6	58	31	378	45	355
KOCHI	NR	24	NR	212	NR	126
FUKUOKA	64	414	357	2034	268	1325
SAGA	5	65	78	618	64	412
NAGASAKI	21	139	130	892	99	632
KUMAMOTO	6	46	94	577	86	498
OITA	NR	17	NR	252	NR	144
MIYAZAKI	3	39	30	271	13	116
KAGOSHIMA	NR	33	NR	*487	NR	*375
TOTAL	883	*5873	4486	*30751	3755	*26411
RATE						
Current	59.1	49.2	300.4	257.4	251.4	221.0
Previous	47.3		243.4		232.1	

Rates per 100,000 per annum, based upon census population 1 October 1947

Deaths not available

*Cumulative figure adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947 AND 1948

DISEASES	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number for first 8 Weeks	
	21 Feb	22 Feb	21 Feb	22 Feb	1948	1947
	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947
Number						
Chancroid	883	760	3234	3382	5873	6242
Gonorrhea	4486	2993	16878	14306	30751	26062
Syphilis	3755	2066	15473	9634	26411	16525
Rates						
Chancroid	59.1	50.8	54.1	56.5	49.2	52.2
Gonorrhea	300.4	200.1	282.5	239.1	257.4	217.8
Syphilis	251.4	138.1	259.0	161.0	221.0	138.1

Rates per 100,000 population per Annum

1948 Rates based upon Census population 1 October 1947.

1947 Rates based upon Estimated population 1 July 1947.